



Netherlands Institute for Radio Astronomy





A recent MWA paper claimed to see night-side interplanetary scintillation (IPS) in imaging observations at a time cadence of 2s.

The usual time-scale for IPS is $\sim 2s$.

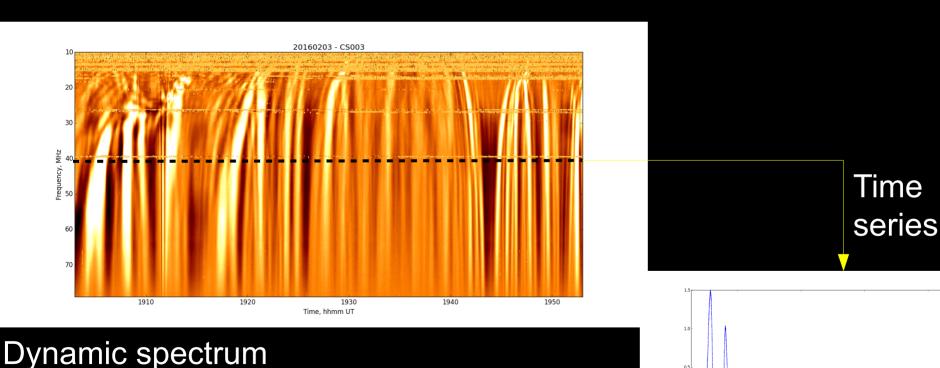
Naturally, this has caused some disquiet in the IPS community.

With LOFAR, we can check: can this be IPS? Or is it more likely to be ionospheric scintillation?

The Advantage of LOFAR



- High time cadence to fully sample the scintillation
- Many stations with a wide variety of baselines
- Ability to record data from each station individually:



Cas A – 20160203 – 19:03 to 19:53 UT – 1s cadence





Use cross-correlation of time series' to establish the likely origin of the scintillation:

Ionospheric: Time lags of several seconds on core station baselines; little correlation on remote station baselines.

Interplanetary: Time lags <<1s expected on remote station baselines; correlation also expected on international station baselines.

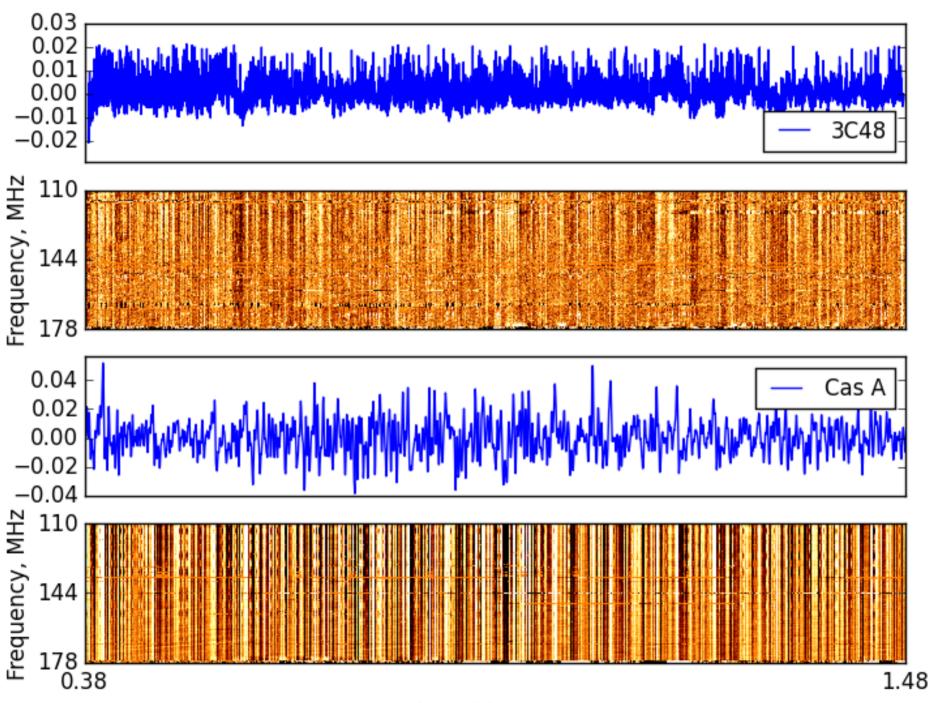
Observations



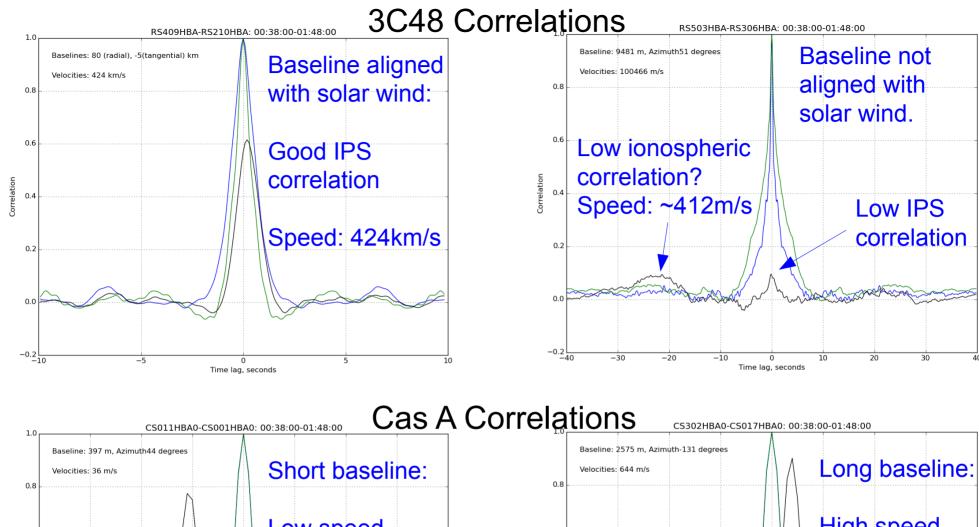
In November 2015, a couple of night-time observations of the excellent IPS source 3C48 were taken, using the remote stations.

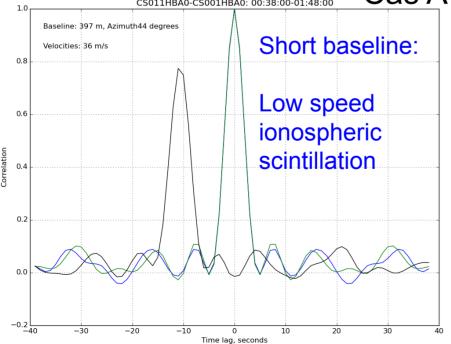
Simultaneously, the core stations looked at Cas A.

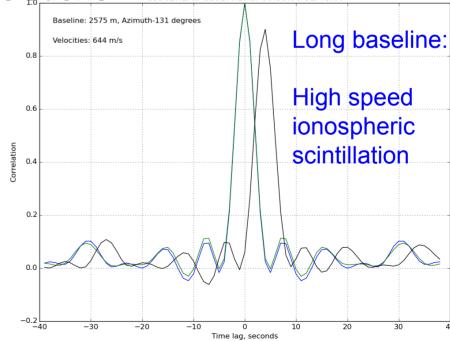
Scintillation was seen.



Time, hh.mm UT

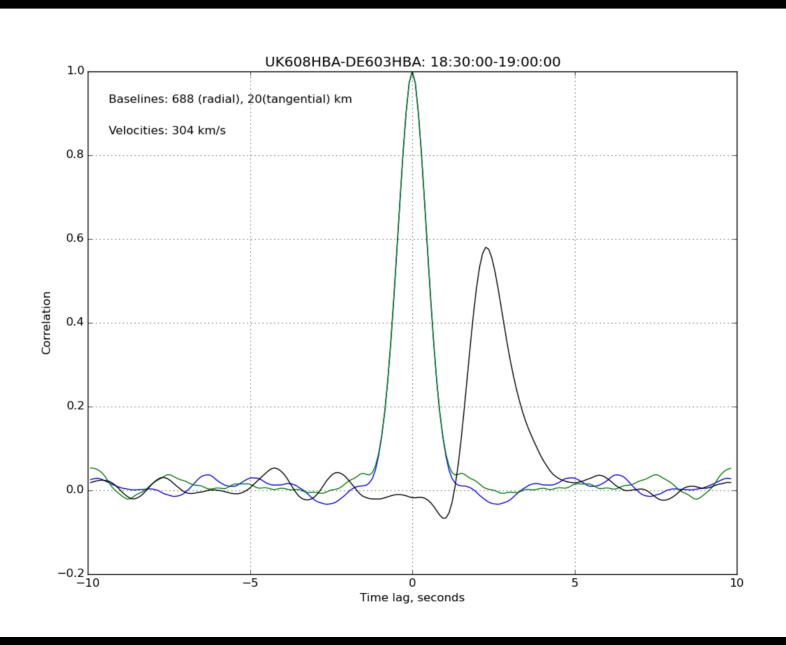






The First Night-side Long-Baseline IPS Result?



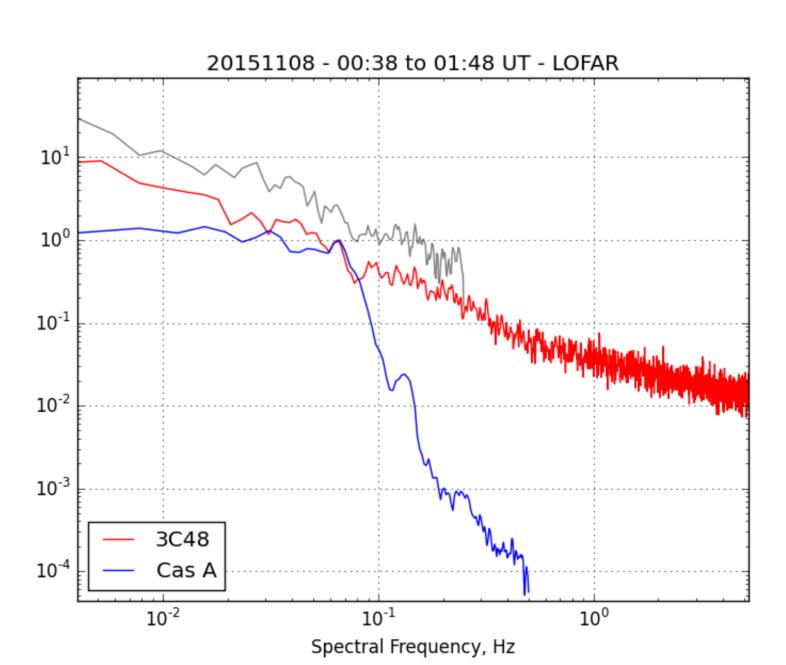




The MWA result was based on power spectra only. So can spectra of ionospheric scintillation and IPS be easily distinguished?

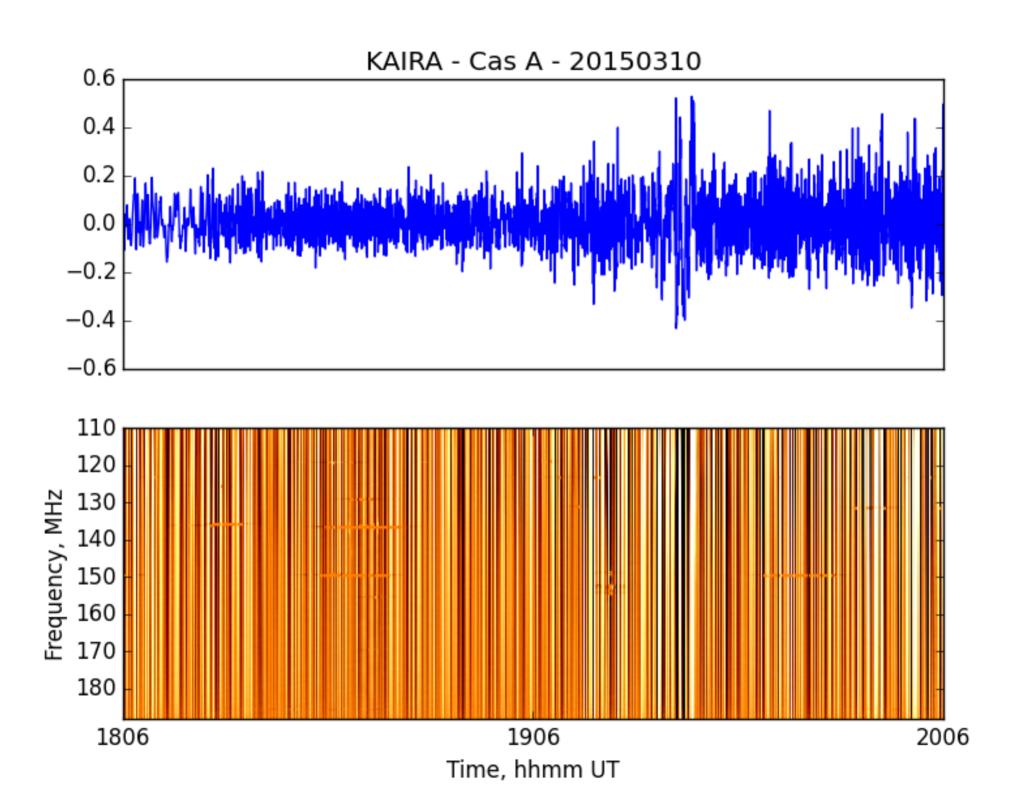
Power Spectra

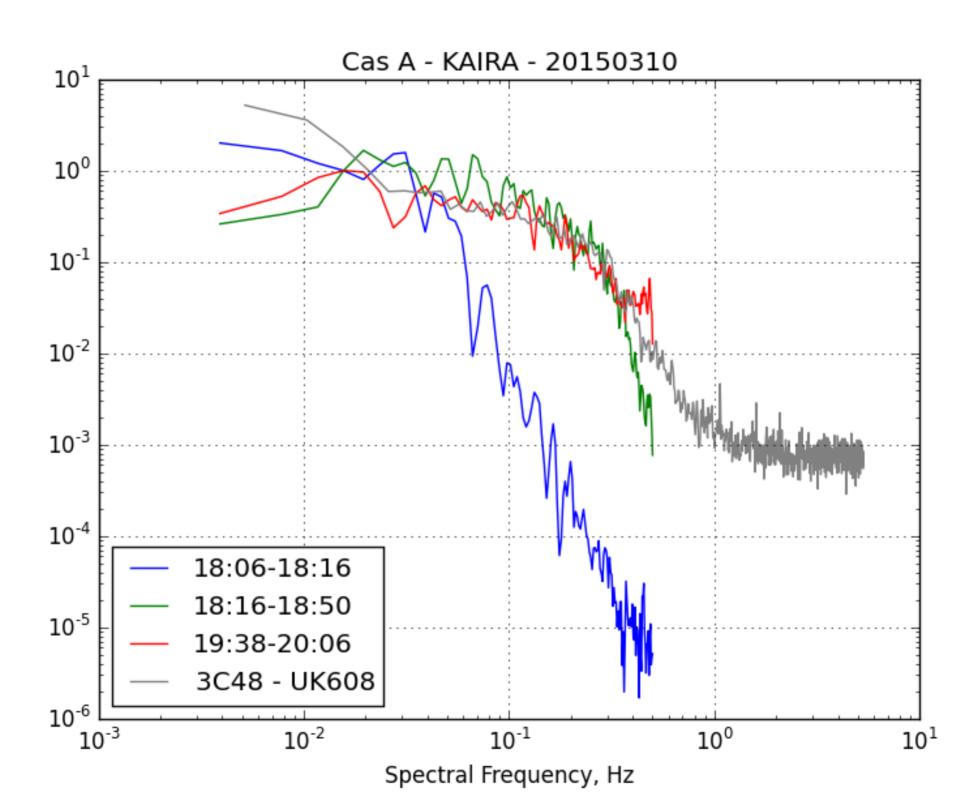






In this example, the power spectra appear distinguishable. But is there ever an occasion when ionospheric and interplanetary scintillation could be confused?







There can be occasions when scintillation from both media could be confused. But under what circumstances?

That is a more substantial question and the study is only just beginning.